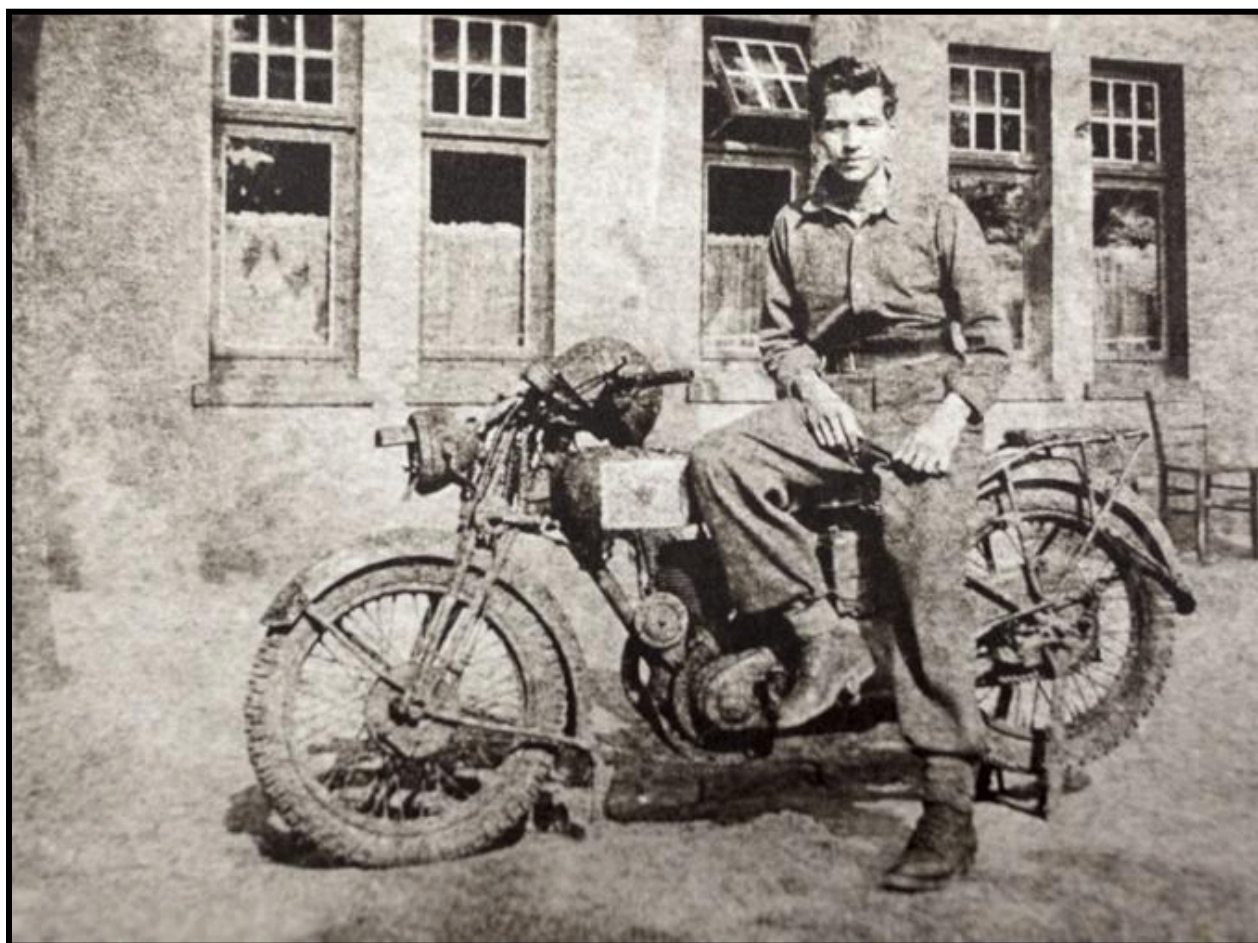


Justin Roy: Profile of an Anishinabe Warrior



Anishinabek Nation

Cole Nolan

2024

Who is Justin Roy?

"Our Major told us: 'Tomorrow is D-Day' – What the hell is D-Day? The invasion, Normandy. I never thought nothin of it, you know?" - Justin Roy



Justin Roy photographed with Anishinabek Nation Grand Council Chief Linda Debassige at a celebration held for his 100th birthday, August 2024

Every year communities across Anishinabek Nation territory gather to commemorate our warriors – past and present – on Remembrance Day. Stretching all the way back to the earliest days of European presence in our lands, our Ogimaag and Ogichidaag have played a prominent role in every major conflict which shaped our contemporary world: Naiquod and hundreds of Anishinabek warriors fought the Iroquois Confederacy at Baawating, Rama, Pigeon Lake, Mud Lake, and Rice Lake in 1662. Mamongesaade led a war party to the assistance of the French besieged at Quebec in 1759. Shingwaukonse played a prominent role in the capture of Fort Mackinac in 1812, fought at Queenston Heights later that same year and took further part in every major battle in the western theater of the conflict.

It is a formidable military past spanning four centuries and thousands of individual histories. Countless examples of leadership, ability, bravery and sacrifice. Stories of adventure, accomplishment and, by the 20th century, stories which exemplify a desire by youth raised in an oppressive world dominated by foreign influence to strive for more than contemporary life allowed. So many instances in fact, that it becomes incredibly easy for us to overlook the individual represented within each history. Justin Roy, of M'Chigeeng First Nation on Manitoulin Island is one such case.

A tough, resourceful and creative man, Justin Roy was born on August 19, 1924 in West Bay Reserve – now M'Chigeeng. His parents were John Roy [Pijikwigijig] and Mary Roy (*née* Debassige), both of M'Chigeeng, with the 1931 census of Canada listing John's occupation as a farmer, and Mary's as homemaker. The Roys had five children, three boys and two girls, with Justin being the second-youngest. He spent his early formative years growing up on the family farm in M'Chigeeng, speaking only Anishinabemowin until the age of 6, when he was sent to residential school.

As a boy, Justin endured two separate stints at the nearby Spanish Boys School, attending for a year at age 6 and then again from ages 9 through 14. During his first tenure at Spanish, Jesuit records state that Justin attended the school for 10 months, learning his A,B,C's in that time, and was sent home with the expectation that he would attend the Roman Catholic day school in West Bay. His second lasted much longer;

being enrolled August 29, 1934 aged 9, eventually leaving at the request of his parents and with a grade 5 education. Kelsey Anger, Anishinabek Nation's Boonenindiwin/Reconciliation manager, works extremely closely with many of our communities' Indian Residential School survivors and intergenerational survivors and as such has a keen understanding of the IRS experience. According to Kelsey, Justin's time at Spanish "likely prepared him to essentially be a soldier, obedient and somewhat accustomed to harm and violence." These rigors, as well as further tragedy in his young life, would forge Justin Roy into a survivor.



Spanish Boys School and Grounds - 1927

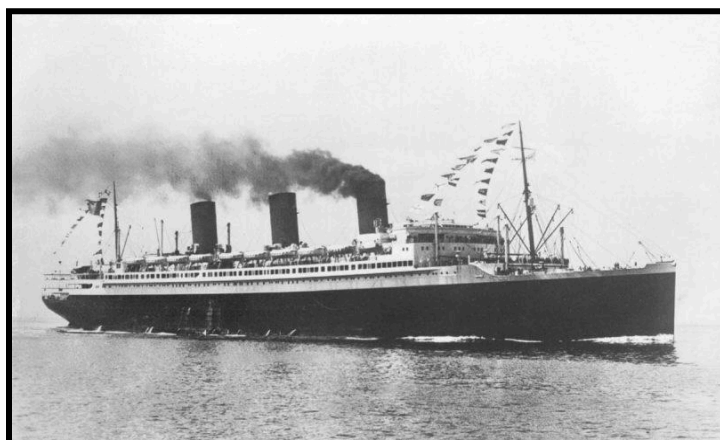
- Image courtesy of the Shingwauk Residential Schools Centre

Justin was forced into adulthood following the death of his father when he was 14 or 15 years old. Recalled from Spanish Boys School a short time earlier, and with a very minimal formal education, Justin left M'Chigeeng shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War. Settling in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Justin found work with the Algoma Steel Corporation – likely becoming one of the first indigenous men to work

within the long running steel plant. In May of 1942 work began on the MacArthur Lock on the American side of the St. Mary's rapids. As a project deemed vital to the American and Allied war effort, the MacArthur Lock was worked on round-the-clock and the money offered to workers exceeded anything else locally. Justin got a job on the 12 am - 8 am graveyard shift making \$8.50 a day which was, according to him "big money back then."

"I said 'I'm gonna join the army' – I don't know why" - Justin Roy

After working the graveyard shift on the MacArthur Lock construction project for 6 months and likely following his 18th birthday, Justin made the decision to join the Canadian Army in 1942. He traveled to Toronto to enlist and, upon passing all the necessary examinations, was accepted as a volunteer recruit. Following a brief term of basic infantry training in Canada, he sailed for the United Kingdom aboard the SS Ile de France – a pre-war French luxury ocean liner that had been converted by the Royal Navy to a troop transport. In the U.K. Justin completed further qualification training alongside other Canadian volunteers at Aldershot Garrison, and was eventually assigned to 3rd Canadian Infantry Division as an anti-tank artilleryman.



SS Ile de France – the luxury ocean liner converted to troop carrier which transported Justin Roy to England to join 1st Canadian Army

- Image courtesy of Wikipedia.org

Even though military duties took up the vast majority of his time, like most soldiers, Justin found plenty of avenues for recreation in the months leading up to D-Day. An avid photographer with a keen interest in filmmaking, he bought himself a Zeiss camera and recalls taking film and photos of fighter and bomber aircraft flying overhead – usually thousands of feet in the air. The high-end camera was still able to capture crystal clear images even at those spectacular heights, and the hobby remained a favourite of Justin's right up until D-Day. Unfortunately the camera, film, and photographs were confiscated along with the personal belongings of everyone on the run up to the invasion with military secrecy being used as justification by the authorities.

As a member of 3rd Canadian Infantry Division, Justin would take part in the intensive training leading up to the commencement of Operation Overlord – the Allied invasion of occupied Europe. Training took place in nearly every corner of the United Kingdom: From mock assault landings in Scotland to final range practice with personal small-arms and anti-tank guns on England's south coast. The Allied high command knew that they would only have one chance to pull off a successful invasion of the Northern French coastline, and so plans were analyzed and details practiced over and over, until each man in the invasion force knew exactly what he had to do when the day arrived.

For its part, 3rd Canadian Infantry Division would be at the very tip of the Allied spear; being one of the few units in the assault waves. For his part, Justin Roy – as an anti-tank specialist – would be among a handful of men who were relied upon by 3rd Canadian Infantry Division to blunt the Germans' most fearsome weapons; their panzer (armoured) divisions. Composed of tough veterans and fanatical young recruits, the panzer formations meant to defend Normandy were among the elite units of the German army in the west. If left unchecked, the panzers were fully capable of crushing an invasion force before it could fully establish itself. Pinning down and neutralizing these elite formations would be the key to success or failure in Normandy.



Canadian troops man a 6-pounder anti-tank gun
during Exercise 'Spartan', 9 March 1943
- Image courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

The Battle of Normandy was one of the most brutal and intense in Canadian military history – with casualty rates exceeding anything seen by Canadian soldiers since the First World War. Desperate to throw the Allied invasion force back into the sea, Adolf Hitler and the German high command raced reinforcements to the Normandy beachhead. Entire infantry and panzer divisions, independent heavy tank battalions and the heaviest artillery available in western Europe all streamed toward the Allied front. The strongest, best-equipped, and most fanatical of these units was the 12th SS Panzer Division *Hitlerjugend* (Hitler Youth). Led by tough veterans of Hitler's personal bodyguard, the 1st SS Panzer Division *Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler*, the fanatical young men of 12th SS were hurled straight at 3rd Canadian Division throughout June and early July, 1944.

Following weeks of intense combat operations, Justin was wounded in action in late June or early July, 1944. A piece of shrapnel from an exploding German mortar round grazed his lung, leaving him in a body cast for months and with permanent scarring on the organ. Convalescing after 5 months in hospital, Justin wanted to return to his unit to be back with his buddies with the anti-tank guns. However, the lingering effects of his wounds were deemed to be too serious to return to combat duty and he was transferred to the Signal Corps, where he saw the rest of the war out as a driver.

"I was about 7-8 miles inland when I got hit - I was stabbed in the back - piece of metal didn't puncture my lung but it left a scratch on my lung - left a shadow on my lung. They tied me up tight all over the place where I couldn't move. They tied me up they gave me a shot - needle of something. I was conscious I could see but I couldn't move. They tied me up to the roof of a jeep and took me back to the beach and then they put us on the landing craft." - Justin Roy



Evacuating wounded of 3rd Canadian Infantry Division, Caen, France
15 July 1944 - Image courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

"They brought us to the southern part of England - Brighton - they took me to a civilian hospital where they took that [shrapnel] out of my back. They wrapped me back up and then drove me to an Army hospital at Aldershot. I had a body cast for 6 months - I could only move my eyeballs. I was skin and bones when they took it off." - Justin Roy



Welfare Officer of the Canadian Red Cross distributing
cigarettes to a Canadian seaman at No.11 Canadian General
Hospital, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps (R.C.A.M.C.),
Taplow, England

- Image courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

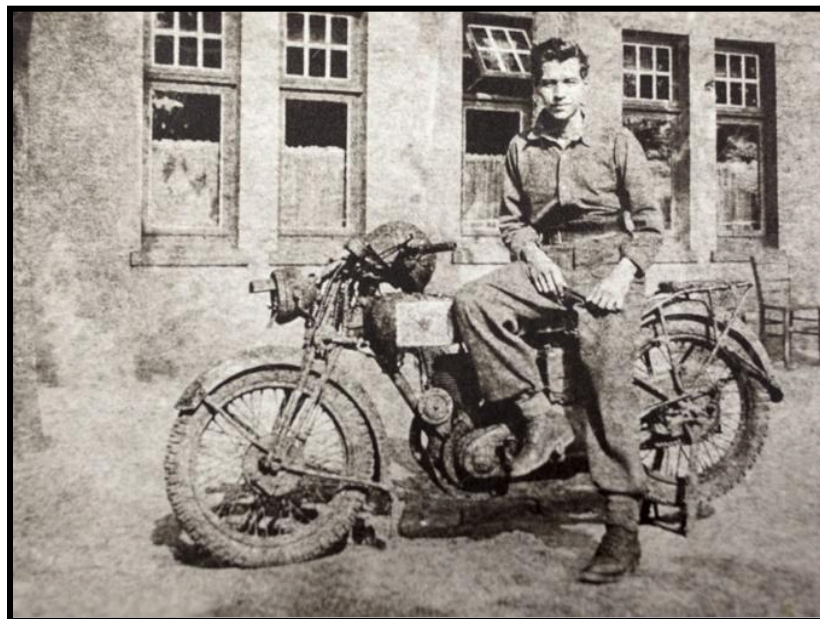


3rd Canadian Infantry Division in Holland
Ammunition truck on muddy road, 8 February, 1945

- Image courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

Having developed something of a taste for adventure, Justin decided to remain overseas when Germany finally surrendered in May of 1945. When the war ended he transferred into the Canadian Army Occupation Force (CAOF) which served alongside other Allied occupation forces in post-war Germany. The CAOF assisted the newly created British Army Of the Rhine (BOAR) in securing and administrating the northern sectors of what was by that point West Germany. During this time, Justin bought a used Norton motorcycle and proceeded to explore war-torn Europe.

His travels took him throughout Germany, where he visited Berlin and other German cities – all devastated by the Allied bombing campaigns. Like any Anishinaabe though, he preferred the countryside to the cityscape; and he visited the mountains of Bavaria, and Austria. His adventurous spirit even took him into Yugoslavia, at the heart of the Balkans, and – in the brief years before the Iron Curtain shrouded most of Eastern Europe to western eyes – all the way through the borders of the Eastern Bloc countries of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia on his bike.



Justin Roy and his Norton motorcycle - ca. 1945

Finally, in 1946 the CAOOF received orders to relinquish their posts in West Germany and return to Canada. This was finally accomplished by the end of that October, with the last remaining Canadian troops handing over their duties to their British counterparts. He sailed home on the RMS Queen Mary alongside many of his comrades. Queen Mary was an ocean liner that had been commissioned only 3 years before the beginning of the Second World War and was considered to be one of the most advanced and luxurious ships in the world at the time. For the first time in 4 years, Justin Roy was back on Canadian soil.



RMS Queen Mary, the state-of-the-art luxury ocean liner turned troop transport which brought Justin back to Canada following his post-war adventures in Europe - Image courtesy of Wikipedia.org

Once back in Canada, Justin returned to Sault Ste. Marie, where he spent several days searching for his mother – eventually reuniting with her in the city. With little more than the clothes on his back, and few opportunities in the Soo, he knew that he had to figure out a career for himself now that the war was over. He therefore decided to return to the family homestead in M’Chigeeng and try his hand at his father’s old profession – farming. During this time he met his love and lifelong partner, Joyce Corbiere, and together the two of them attempted to make a living; being married when Justin was 22 and Joyce was 17.

Unfortunately, obstruction and interference by both the Department of Indian Affairs and local leadership within the West Bay community would see the end of the Roy's agricultural venture before it was ever really able to begin. The federal government did not begin the process of amending the Indian Act until 1951, and as such, there was little in the way of personal freedoms to be exercised on Indian Reserves. Strict rules as regards to lot allowances and personal possessions effectively robbed the Roy's of the chance to begin a viable farm in M'Chigeeng; and so Justin once again was forced to make his living in the zhaganaash world.

Eventually Justin Roy's path would lead him all the way to Arizona, where he's made his home for the last half-century. In spite of rampant racism in the southwestern states toward an individual of his physical appearance in those days, he became a successful businessman and artisan. He attended an air-conditioning repair school and then eventually owned his own HVAC company and sheet metal shop. His accomplishments in his business and artistic ventures there in the desert deserve a study all of its own.

To this day, Justin Roy remains a truly remarkable Anishinaabe individual. He has managed to overcome the obstacles that he has encountered throughout his life – from the harsh discipline of the Jesuit priests at Spanish, through losing his father and home in quick succession. Like countless other Indigenous veterans of the World Wars and Korea, he was treated extremely unfairly upon his return to Canada by authorities and his peers alike. Throughout it all he has continued to persevere. A warrior and a leader in spirit and action, Justin Roy's story deserves to be acknowledged and honoured. Miigwetch.





Justin Roy's Second World War medals. From Left to Right: 1939-45 Campaign Star – France & Germany Campaign Star – Defence Medal – Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp – War Medal 1939-1945

Note: The following pages contain supplementary information intended to provide additional insight into Justin's experiences during the Battle of Normandy in 1944. These sections will furnish further detail into 3rd Canadian Infantry Division, 3rd Canadian Anti-Tank Regiment - Royal Canadian Artillery, Operation Overlord/D-Day, the Battle of Normandy, and the main adversary of the Canadians during those days, the 12th SS Panzer Division *Hitlerjugend*

3rd Canadian Infantry Division:

“Advanced training was rough – boy it was rough. They’d wake you up at 4 o’clock in the morning for a cold shower. They’d make you shave – I didn’t even have nothin’ to shave but they’d make you shave anyway” - Justin Roy

- 3rd Canadian Infantry Division was activated on 17 May, 1940
- Shipped to England in July of 1941
- Spent next 3 years training in Great Britain for combat operations
- In August of 1942, 2nd Canadian Infantry Division – rated to be one of the best Allied units in the U.K. at the time – was destroyed at the badly planned and ill-fated raid on Dieppe. In early 1943, 1st Canadian Infantry Division was assigned to the Mediterranean Sea and the invasion of Sicily and Italy. As a result, 3rd Division became the designated unit assigned to the Allied assault force for Operation Overlord.
- By June 1944 3rd Infantry Division numbered approximately 15,000 strong
- Like most Allied infantry divisions, 3rd Canadian Infantry did not possess an armoured contingent of its own. Instead it relied on the independent 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade for tank support during the Battle of Normandy.
- Much of the Division’s inherent strength lay in its artillery and anti-tank gun units – meant to cover the advance of the infantry brigades onto their targets behind a wall of steel. Once an objective had been seized, the guns were then intended to target and break up enemy infantry and armoured concentrations. Giving the Canadian infantry time to dig in and consolidate their control of the ground. Artillery was so important that a full 18% of the strength of entire 21st Army Group was composed of artillery units; as opposed to 15% for infantry.

3rd Infantry Division	
Divisional HQ	The Cameron Highlanders of Canada (MG) 7th Recce Regiment (17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars)
7th Canadian Infantry Brigade	The Royal Winnipeg Rifles The Regina Rifle Regiment 1st Bn., The Canadian Scottish 7th CIB Ground Defence Platoon (Lorne Scots)
8th CIB	The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada Le Regiment de la Chaudiere The North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment 8th CIB Ground Defence Platoon (Lorne Scots)
9th CIB	The Highland Light Infantry of Canada The Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders The North Nova Scotia Highlanders 9th CIB Ground Defence Platoon (Lorne Scots)
HQ 3rd Divisional Artillery, Royal Canadian Artillery	
12th Field Regiment, RCA	11th (Hamilton) Field Battery 16th Field Battery 43rd Field Battery
13th Field Regiment, RCA	22nd Field Battery 78th Field Battery 44th Field Battery
14th Field Regiment, RCA	34th Field Battery 66th Field Battery 81st Field Battery
3rd Anti-Tank Regiment, RCA	4th AT Battery 52nd AT Battery 94th AT Battery 105th AT Battery

The Order of Battle (ORBAT) of 3rd Canadian Infantry Division's front-line troops: A heavy machine gun regiment – A reconnaissance regiment – Three infantry brigades of four regiments apiece – Three field artillery regiments of three batteries each – and an anti-tank regiment made up by four batteries of 6-pounder anti-tank guns and M10 Tank Destroyers

3rd Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery:



A Universal Carrier towing a 6-pounder anti-tank gun of the 3rd Anti-Tank Regiment,
Royal Canadian Artillery (R.C.A.), Gouy, France, 30 August 1944

- Image courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

- As far as current information allows, it is the educated guess of the author that Justin Roy served with 3rd Canadian Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery. There are several compelling reasons for this inference:
 - In his interview with the author, he referenced serving with 6-pounder anti-tank guns. He also alludes to having been transferred between 'A' and 'B' Troops. 3rd Canadian AT Regiment was comprised of 4 batteries of 3 Troops lettered 'A' through 'L'

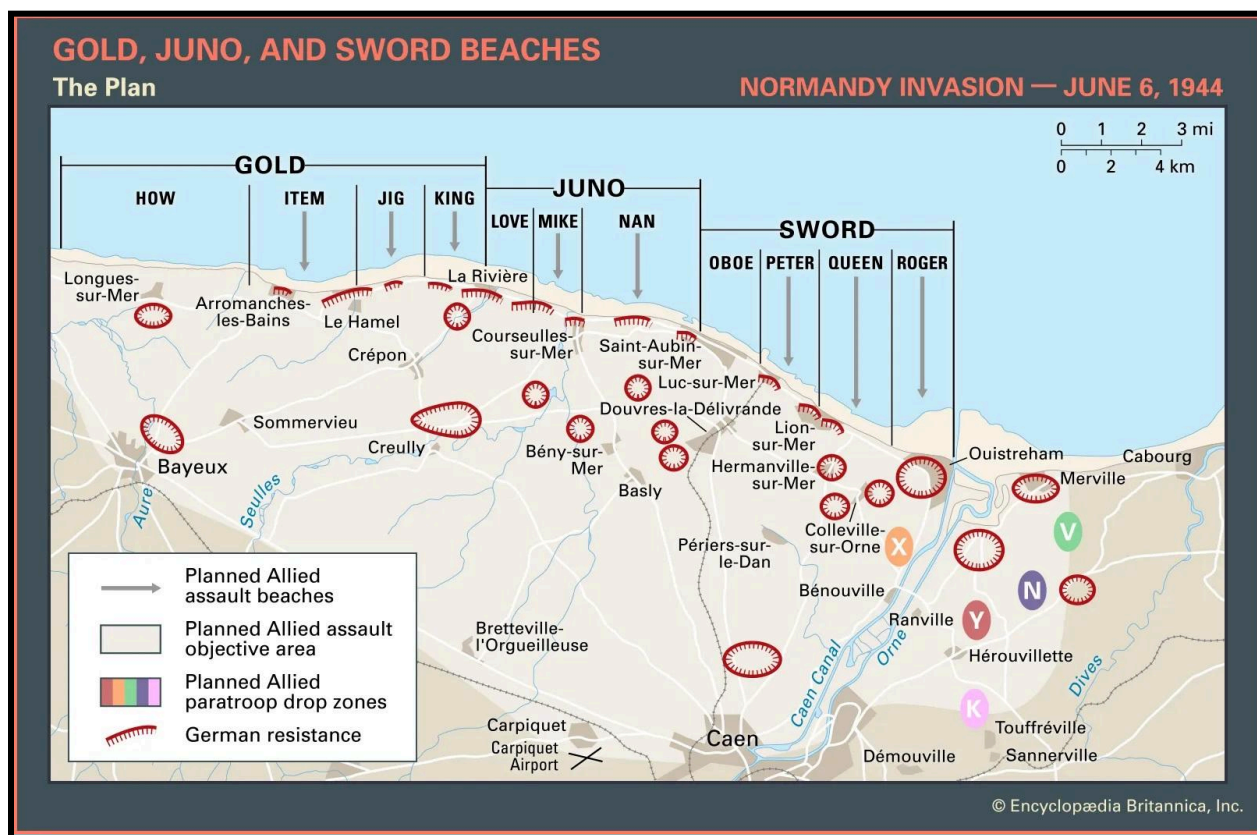
- Also during his interview he recalls having met Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery where “Monty”, as he was ubiquitously known, insisted that the men not salute him. The War Diary of 3rd AT Regiment corroborates this detail, noting that the General had visited the unit on February 28, 1944 – several months prior to the invasion – and that he had been remarkably informal during the occasion.
- Originally formed as a unit of field artillery, 3rd Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, was the anti-tank regiment of 3rd Canadian Infantry Division.
- During the 1944 Battle of Normandy, 3rd AT Regiment commanded 4 batteries of 3 troops apiece; each troop crewing 4 anti-tank guns. At the time of the invasion the regiment could boast 48 powerful weapons in the form of 6-pounder anti-tank guns and mobile M10 Tank Destroyers.

Juno Beach / D-Day - Operation Overlord - June 6, 1944:

“Once you hit the beach, your life expectancy was 15 minutes...this was a battle of no return”
- Justin Roy



Rhino Ferry on D-Day. These large barges were used to transport heavy equipment and weapons ashore. A large part of 3rd Anti-Tank Regiment's 6-pounders and M10's went ashore this way. Although the gunners went by LCA (see image below) - Courtesy of Library and Archives Canada



3rd Canadian Infantry Division landed at Juno Beach on June 6, 1944, aka "D-Day". By the end of the day Canadian infantry, armour, and anti-tank guns ended up well short of their final objective that was the Carpiquet Airfield, but further inland than any other British or American unit that day

- Image courtesy of Encyclopedia Britannica

- One of THE most important days in the history of Canada, the 20th century, and the western world.
- 3rd Canadian Infantry Division went ashore on June 6, 1944 on Juno Beach
- 7th and 8th Brigades were designated for the attack, 9th Brigade was held in reserve
- 3rd Division experienced some of the heaviest fighting of all the Allied invasion forces - the German defenders of the Juno Beach sector put up a stiff resistance.
- 574 men of 3rd Division were wounded on D-Day - 340 were killed in action for the second highest total number of casualties and the highest casualty rate among the Allied invasion forces.

- Nevertheless, by the end of the day 3rd Canadian Infantry Division had advanced further and taken more objectives than any other Allied invasion unit
- While all of the M10 Tank Destroyers of 3rd Anti-Tank Regiment had been put ashore and into action on D-Day itself, the bulk of the regiment didn't land until the next day. When they did land, the 6-pounders were put ashore by Rhino ferry; while the gunners landed by scrambling down rope ladders hanging off the sides of the troop ships into Landing Craft Assault (LCA's).



Canadians in Landing Craft Assault (LCA) heading for Juno Beach, June 6, 1944

Note: you can just barely make out rope ladders on the transport ship in the background, the men would have clambered down them into the LCA's.

Also Note: The Nish guy in the boat in the foreground

- Image courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

The Battle of Normandy:

"It's not that I was scared to die – I was scared, how am I going to die?" - Justin Roy

- If anything, the days following the landings on June 6 witnessed combat operations even more intense than D-Day.
- The 3 months between June and August 1944 witnessed some of the most vicious and bloodiest battles in Canadian military history. The Canadian units in Normandy suffered 18,500 casualties - with over 5,000 being killed in action.
- The Canadian objective was the ancient French city of Caen - an important strategic hub for the German Army trying to fight off the Allied invasion and the airfield located in the nearby town of Carpiquet. As a result the German command committed its best fighting formations to hold Caen and the surrounding area at all costs.



Canadian Infantryman - Normandy, 1944: German artillery fire was so intense in the Canadian sector during the Battle of Normandy that Canadian soldiers took to commandeering civilian shovels and picks to replace their standard issue collapsible entrenching tools
- Image courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

- The forward units of 3rd Canadian Infantry Division were subjected to fierce German counterattacks between June 7 and June 10, 1944. The German high command directed 12th SS Panzer Division, one of the best equipped and most motivated units in their arsenal to push the Canadians back into the Atlantic Ocean.



Canadian 6-pounder anti-tank gun firing in ruins. The anti-tank gun crews of 3rd Infantry Division had little time to prepare for the inevitable German counterattack in the days following the invasion; with many guns being wheeled straight from landing craft into action – oftentimes crews barely had time to select their positions and site their guns before making contact with the panzers of the 12th SS.

- Image courtesy of the Loyal Edmonton Regimental Museum

- During these counterattacks, 3rd Anti-Tank Regiment played a key role in ensuring the Canadian defensive lines held firm; accounting for numerous German panzers and armoured vehicles – including the vaunted Panther tank.

Justin recalls an incident when his unit knocked out a German tank by shooting out its engines - several of the crew escaped but two were trapped inside and were killed in the ensuing actions.



Digging became a near-daily part of life for Canadian soldiers in Normandy: Slit trenches – a type of defensive fighting position about 6 feet long and between 2-4 feet deep (sometimes deeper) – provided both cover and concealment from German artillery and small-arms fire.

- Image courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

- Although they threw everything they had at the Canadians, the 12th SS failed to pierce the line at the cost of heavy casualties, and the Allied bridgehead remained secure.
- Following the actions of June 7-10, the front of 3rd Canadian Division settled into a kind of stalemate. Both the Canadians and the Germans had suffered heavily

during the fighting – by June 11, 3rd Canadian Division had suffered over 2,800 casualties – and needed time to regroup and reinforce their formations.

- During this phase of the battle, digging became the primary pastime of the Canadians at the front. The Germans had sent as many heavy artillery units to the Normandy beachhead as they could and so the Canadians settled into a daily routine of artillery duels and infantry patrols – minor incidents in the grand scheme of the battle, but ultimately costing lives on a daily basis.



Canadian 6-pounder anti-tank gun and crew in Normandy. Digging and improving the slit trenches used by all for personal protection was a priority for the crew of an anti-tank gun. During operations there would be little time to dig proper gun pits, and usually the guns were operated above ground; with little more than camouflage, the gun shield and a few sandbags to protect from incoming fire.

- Image courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

The 12th SS Panzer Division 'Hitler Youth':



Panzergranadier of 12th SS *Hitlerjugend* in Normandy, June 1944. One can easily see how young the average soldier in the 12th SS Division was during their battles with the Canadians.

- Image courtesy of the Bundesarchiv

- 12th SS Panzer Division *Hitlerjugend* was formed over the course of 1943 as a unit of the Waffen SS, the de facto combat branch of the Nazi Party within Germany and the Third Reich.
- Composed of thoroughly indoctrinated teenagers who were enrolled in the Nazi's Hitler Youth organization led by battle-hardened veterans of 1st SS Panzer Division *Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler*, the 12th SS Division was proven to be one of the most ferocious German units in Normandy.
- By June 1944, the Division's composition amounted to 21,000 men, 214 tanks and a heavy artillery regiment.

- It was also one of the most well-equipped German formations in the Battle of Normandy, at least in the early stages. The 12th SS Panzer Division was fitted out with large numbers of Panzer Mk IV's – the most widespread and reliable German tank of the war – and Panzer Mk V 'Panther' tanks – considered to be the best overall tank produced by either side during the war. Fanatical panzergrenadier regiments – German mobile infantry – backed by heavy concentrations of artillery supported the armoured formations.
- On a much darker note, it should be remarked upon here that the 12th SS Division gained a fearsome reputation for murdering British and especially Canadian prisoners of war during the fighting in Normandy. On several well-documented occasions, panzergrenadiers of the Hitler Youth Division rounded up and murdered prisoners of war in cold blood well after they had surrendered. These actions would lead to retaliatory actions by Canadian soldiers on the battlefield - with both sides committing numerous war crimes against the other.
- The 12th SS Panzer Division *Hitlerjugend* was largely destroyed during the Normandy fighting; losing 8,000 casualties, 80% of its armour, and 60% of its artillery in 3 months of fighting.



12th SS Panzer Mk. IV during a training exercise in 1943 - Image courtesy of the Bundesarchiv



12th SS Panzer V 'Panther' photographed in Paris. Early June 1944 -
Image courtesy of the Bundesarchiv



Soldiers of the German 12th S.S. Division in a temporary
prisoner of war cage in Normandy, France, ca. 7- 8 July 1944
- Image courtesy of Library and Archives Canada
